



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1879.

That the radicals have relinquished all hope of gain in the South, and even of retaining their few remnant allies in that section, is proved by Secretary Sherman's new proposition to enforce the collection of nearly three millions of direct war taxes in the South, for which the Government holds a lien on every acre of the delinquents' land, and the collection of which was suspended in 1869. The town, county and State taxes on lands in the South are so onerous now that the owners are sadly in default, and the most ultra southern republicanism would object to the reimposition on his land of a national tax which it has long been supposed had been done away with together with other obnoxious war measures. Finding that the South could be neither bought nor swindled, the radicals have given her the grand prize, and in doing so have availed themselves of another opportunity for throwing more fuel upon the fire of sectional hate. The times are propitious for large excursions of this character, but the question is whether those who kindle them are wise, even from their own standpoint. That the general interests will suffer no reasonable man entertains a doubt.

Some of our State exchanges for a week past have been considerably troubled apparently, not, we are sorry to say, so much on account of the Governor's illness, as because of his prolonged absence from Richmond, and the lack of some one to perform the duties of his office during that absence. Sickness is the common lot of most men, and the Governor, in that as in other particulars, is not above his fellow; and as the constitution of the State does not authorize him to delegate his authority to other persons during his temporary indisposition, those who were so indisposed as to elect a Governor subject to human diseases must submit with as much grace as possible to the inconvenience incident to an incision from which the Governor himself must necessarily be the greater sufferer. The Governor, however, we are informed by his private secretary, is doing all he can to lessen that inconvenience; rises each day from his sick bed to attend to State duties, and, with a favorable issue out of the attack he is now suffering, will soon be at his post again, and truly, we suppose, to defend the State against the assaults of the realists.

The conservatives met in their respective wards last night and nominated their City Council ticket. Party lines were not closely drawn, and some of the nominees are anything but strict conservatives, and make no pretense of being such. There is, however, no republican party in the South, or rather none to speak of, and so there is not the same necessity for the conservative shibboleth at present that there was formerly, or at any rate not for its requirement in our Council ticket, and when a good man can be obtained outside the regular ranks there should be no objection to him. The city wants good men in the Council now, and if the conservatives can not select them from among their own party, they should not hesitate to look for them outside, nor to take them wherever they can be found. The general municipal ticket was nominated at the primary on the 12th, and all that has to be done now is to elect the whole ticket next Thursday.

The German Parliament has approved the treaty with England for the repression of the slave trade on the African coast. According to the decree of the Italian Parliament, civil marriage must precede the religious ceremony. The pardon of the members of the French commune will not include the restoration of their civil rights. The complete returns of the popular vote in Switzerland gives 191,197 in favor and 177,203 against the re-establishment of capital punishment.

The French Ministry is determined to oppose clerical encroachment and to prosecute the Archbishop of Aix for his recent speeches and pastoral, if they have been correctly reported.

**Freshet.**

LONDON, May 12.—A correspondent of the Times, who has just traversed the Danube from Giurgio to Buda Pesth telegraphs: "The Danube is very high short distance above Buda, and where the Austrian shore becomes low, and it is the flood extends a great distance inland, between this point and Belgrade the river is from five to fifteen miles wide. At Belgrade it is fully twenty miles wide. Nearly all the Austrian villages between Pesth and Buda have water in the streets. Riverside inhabitants informed me that the water is already within two feet of the highest point recorded and is still rising."

The floods continuing as late in the season must cause great damage to the crops. All grain and other growing produce in Roumania, Bulgaria and Austria Hungary not in reach of the high water are looking finely and promise a bountiful harvest.

**Charged with Forgery.**

BALTIMORE, May 20.—Chauncey P. Redford, a young man of eighteen or twenty years, recently a clerk in the banking and commission house of Thomas Branch & Co., Richmond, Va., was arrested here this morning by Detectives Smith, West & Co., charged with obtaining about five hundred dollars from the Merchants' Bank of Richmond, on forged checks, of his employer's firm, on Friday last. Redford is held, awaiting the arrival of officers from Richmond. He confesses having drawn the money.

**Failures, &c.**

LONDON, May 20.—The following failures are announced: R. G. Shreffall, cotton manufacturer, of Preston; C. M. E. Smith & Son, iron mongers, of Middleborough; Loh, Solbe & Co., in the Spanish trade; W. Polak & Co., of Amsterdam & Co., both of Rotterdam.

One of the directors of the Africanische Handelsvereeniging tried to commit suicide at Antwerp, but was unsuccessful.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

An extensive fire is burning in the Keystone mine, near Pottsville, Pa., and may lead to serious results.

President Hayes will attend the commencement exercises at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., in June.

Charleston, S. C., has been selected as the place for the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church south.

The Labor Reform League is in session in Boston. Socialistic ideas in the most radical form are embodied in the resolutions which form the text of discussion.

The new company formed to run the Cincinnati Southern Railway temporarily organized at Cincinnati, yesterday, and increased the capital stock to \$1,000,000.

A fire at Dublin, Ont., yesterday, destroyed the Dominion Hotel and a number of business houses and dwellings, aggregating \$40,000 in value. Twenty families are rendered homeless.

Ex Gov. Asahel Pock, aged 76 years, died yesterday at Jericho, Vt. He had been judge of the Supreme Court of the State for twenty years.

Lieut. C. M. Carrow, of the 7th U. S. Cavalry, blew his brains out in his room at the Planter's House, St. Louis, yesterday, with a navy revolver.

At Columbus, Texas, yesterday, Miek Anderson, a negro barber, whose wife had left him, dangerously cut a white man with a razor on her account, and subsequently cut the woman's throat, nearly decapitating her.

Fred. H. Bailey, for twenty five years prominent throughout the country as manager and contractor agent of circus was divorced from his wife, Kate Bailey, Saturday, the ground of action being adultery. The parties had been married 17 years.

The Louisiana constitutional convention yesterday adopted articles leaving the present apportionment of the State undisturbed, and prohibiting the Legislature from making special or local laws, fixing the rate of interest, exempting property from taxation, &c.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Denver South Park and Pacific Railroad, reached the Keosauqua summit with the train, and at 3.30 p. m. the first passenger train reached the summit, 10,140 feet above the sea level, the highest point yet attained by any railroad in North America.

On Sunday, while a number of children were at play in the vicinity of the Somerville, Miss., one of them, a ten-year old daughter of Wm. H. Goodspeed, picked up a ball which several boys had been kicking. Upon refusing to return it to one of the boys, several of them pelted her with stones, one of which struck her in the temple, causing her death early yesterday morning.

**VIRGINIA NEWS.**

Henry H. Ferguson, of Pittsylvania county, died last week, aged 84 years.

Joseph H. Hill, a well known tobaccoist of Richmond, was stricken with paralysis yesterday.

John McDonald, of Petersburg, died from lockjaw Saturday, caused by running a nail into his foot.

Rev. S. K. Wren was on Sunday last installed as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Petersburg.

R. A. Vermillion, a justice of the peace of Campbell county, has been convicted upon the charge of corruption in office.

The closing exercises of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute will take place Thursday. The President and Secretary of War have signified their intention to be present.

The street car drivers, in Richmond, refused to run yesterday because of a refusal by the superintendent of the increase of wages. New drivers were placed on the cars, and they were run regularly.

Mr. J. H. Suttle having repudiated the nomination of the House for Commonwealth's Attorney, of Stafford county, the Rejoinders, in retaliation, have repudiated Mr. Suttle as a candidate.

The farmers in Tidewater have commenced gathering their early crops, which are nearly a month ahead of the year. The steamers from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington are daily loaded to their utmost capacity with new potatoes, asparagus, strawberries, &c.

Sunday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, the ice cream factory of C. Zimmerman, which was situated immediately over Shockoe creek, adjoining his store on Main street, in Richmond, was totally destroyed by the coming in of the Eastern embankment of the creek, caused by the heavy rains. The crash startled the whole neighborhood. Mr. Zimmerman's valuation of the factory machinery, &c., is \$2,000, and estimates his loss at \$1,000.

**HER DREAM.**—A lady up on Main street dreamed the other night that she was riding across the bridge, when the steamer ran against it. The lady was unconscious for a moment and then seemed to recover her senses and find herself in heaven, and this is the way she tells about it:

"Oh, it was a splendid place, with real lace curtains, and so beautiful! I went right to work and took up the carpet, cost four dollars a yard, and I hung it over three or four stairs, and set a couple of angels to whipping it, and it was perfectly lovely. Then we covered up the lamps and music, and had the whole place whitewashed, and I picked out some beautiful wall paper, that just matched the furniture, and had it all put on that same afternoon, with a green and yellow border, and it was just elegant. We got the parlor stove up into the garret, and set the back case over where the stove had stood, and washed all the woodwork, and took out all the windows and washed them, and I never supposed any one could be so happy. I just passed a towel around my head, and jumped up my back hair, and let my hair swing in the breeze, and sang, and sang, and sang, and once all the time, and I never can tell how nice it was, and we were just getting straightened around when I woke up. It was a beautiful dream, and it seemed so real. I shall never feel any dread of death any more."

We suppose this was a nice dream, as dreams go, but there is one thing about it; some women have got to be kept out of heaven—Stillwater Lumberman.

**A WESTERN ROMANCE.**—Eleven years ago the daughter of W. B. Wallace, a little school girl of 7 years, was abducted from her father's house in Portland, Oregon. Wallace searched high and low for her, and though he felt certain that her mother, from whom he was separated, had taken her, there was no clue to her whereabouts. One day last month the father was surprised to receive a dainty missive, addressed in a neat hand. He was still more surprised when the words "My dearest, dearest father," met his eye.

He read through his tears that Lillian was living with her mother at Yakima; and that she had determined either to reconcile her parents or to live first with the one and then with the other. She said that her mother put her in the Sister's school at Vancouver, and that she had been educated there. Wallace remembered that he had been a policeman at Vancouver during a part of the time mentioned by his daughter, and had passed a thousand times under the shadow of the school building, never dreaming of her presence. He hastened to Yakima, and it was agreed that there should be a reconciliation. Miss Lillian is a handsome young lady of 18 now, and the part she played in the romance makes her the heroine of Portland and of the far Northwest.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1879.

In the Senate, to day, Mr. Whipple, of Maryland, made an able and eloquent speech in defense of the political sciences of the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill, tearing to pieces and ravaging the sophistical and disingenuous and weak and silly arguments that have been made against these sciences by the radicals, and quoting Henry Clay and Daniel Webster to sustain him in the opinion that this country is a union of free, equal and sovereign States, and that these rights not delegated by the States to the general government are retained by the States. He exposed the flimsiness of Mr. Windom's speech, so that it looked like a sieve, and proved that neither he did not know and even had no true conception of what he was talking about when he made it. It is understood that Mr. Edmunds will address the Senate at the conclusion of Mr. Whipple's speech. There having been no previous notice of Mr. Whipple's speech only a small number heard it, the radicals being no more than ordinarily full, and the floor almost clear. Whenever any of the noted radicals are to speak they take pains to let it be known days beforehand so as to secure a crowd.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate to day was one by Mr. McDonald, of Indiana, providing that the President shall use troops in the States on election days to insure quietness, and put down rebellion or armed combinations too strong for the State forces to cope with, and that, too, at the instance of the supervisors and deputy marshals, but that the application for such troops shall be made through the Governors of the respective States. Mr. Edmunds objected to it, and it had to go over. This bill is intended as a substitute for the bill the President recently vetoed, and was proposed with the purpose of meeting the President's objections to that bill.

In the House to-day the consideration of the bill relating to the removal of cases from State to Federal courts was resumed. Among the amendments offered was one by Judge Harris providing for just one case at that of the negro murderers now in the control of Judge Rivers, of Virginia. The radicals by filibustering succeeded in postponing the morning hour, and so the bill had to go over again. The bill, as it stands, contains a motion to lay it on the table, was lost by the close vote of 112 to 116.

The Postmaster General anticipates Mr. Money's bill to facilitate the return of letters to the writers thereof, by the establishment of return letter offices, so as to avoid the delay incident to a passage through the dead letter office.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Senate to day was one appointing Wilbur F. McDonald an additional assessor in the department of the Senate. Young McDonald, while a page in the Senate a winter or two ago, slipped on the stairs of the Capitol and injured himself severely that he has only recently recovered.

Mr. Vance's speech, in the Senate, yesterday evening, is commented upon generally to day, and in the most favorable terms. It was not only brilliant of humor, but contained many shafts that went straight to vulnerable parts of the radicals.

Mr. Goodspeed says he has not yet given up all hope of his child, but that he was recently killed, was given in many instances, by members who did not understand its provisions.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing a report of the Third Auditor, was read in the Senate this morning in reference to the payment of a claim of Colonel Thomas Worthington, who, to General Sherman's discredit, has the credit of saving the Federal army at Shiloh. The purport of the letter is, that the old Colonel, who is now poor, infirm, and flighty, has no just ground for his claim.

At a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the House to day the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this committee will not consider at this session any bills or joint resolutions affecting the revenue, and that all such measures shall be laid over until the next regular session, to be held in December.

The committee determined to postpone the consideration of Mr. Wood's resolution for five days for the sine die adjournment. Mr. Fulton at to day's meeting repeated what he said at the last meeting of the committee, to the effect that he was utterly opposed to any adjournment until provision had been made for carrying on the government. Mr. Fulton is from the Cherokee country in Georgia, was elected as an independent, and, like most people of that class, can not be depended upon in a political emergency.

Mr. Gillette, of Iowa, introduced in the House a bill providing for changing the present form of government of the District of Columbia. The bill provides for universal suffrage, for a division of the District into twenty-two elective districts, for a mayor and a council of \$3,000, and for a board of aldermen, composed of one member from each district, and a salary of \$200. He says the bill will require the approval of the new members. Well-informed people think that its support will be confined to Mr. Gillette and his party.

As the twigs are but the tree inclined, Gen. Wilcox is now one of the assistant keepers of the Senate. In asking one of the sub-keepers to day the question at times in the corridors, he was heard to put the question in this wise, "What's going on at the capitol?"

It is rumored here that detectives were employed to investigate the cause of the death of the late B. B. Douglas, that they have made their report, and that the report has been laid before the grand jury.

Many of the delegates to the Episcopal Council of Virginia, to meet in Fredericksburg to-morrow, are in the city to day, and some of them visited the Capitol. It is understood that the questions most likely to consume the greater portion of the Council's time will be flowers or no flowers on the altar, the division of the diocese, and the appointment of an assistant bishop.

Senator Withers, when asked his opinion on the flower question, replied that if the Council would pay less attention to such really important matters as would much better for the Church.

Major Geo. Hunter, the postal editor of the Winchester Times, who is heretofore, says that Governor Holliday has been more indisposed than was generally imagined. He is improving, however, and though still confined to his room, his expectations to be out in a day or two. The Major says that notwithstanding his illness, the Governor has attended to all the business that has been sent to him.

The Albany club, from Albany, New York, are here, and will play a game of baseball with the Nationals, of this city, this afternoon. It is a marvellous effort. The Washington Post says: "It is not possible to give a fair synopsis of what he said. It was so full of richness that it must be read from the first word to the last to be appreciated. He reduced the so-called arguments of the republicans to logical propositions and thus demonstrated the weak and absurd character of all that has been said against the proposed reform. He tore Blaine to pieces, riddled Conkling, and held Chandler up on the point of a pin. He described the condition of affairs in the South before and after the war, and in his unimpeachable style reviewed the career of the radical party and its legislation. He ventilated the vetoes, and humorously commented upon Mr. Hayes. When he sat down he was fairly overwhelmed with congratulations upon the success and telling effect of his first speech."

A number of the leading merchants of New York, including Wm. E. Dodge, A. A. Low and H. B. Child, have addressed a letter to Senator Blaine, asking him to name a day convenient to himself when he will address the business men of that city on "The Decay of American Commerce and the Means of Promoting its Revival."

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**Unpaid Taxes in the South.**

The Senate received a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday in response to its resolution of the 1st instant, calling for a statement of the amounts of "direct taxes" yet due from the several States and "the reasons, if any exist, why the same have not been collected, or should not now be collected, agreeably to the provisions of the act of August 5, 1861." An accompanying report from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the amounts due and uncollected from the eleven States which participated in the rebellion aggregate \$2,725,104, and that the balances due from all other States and Territories amount to \$155,228. The principal items forming this latter total are \$207,688 for Wisconsin, \$262,648 for New Mexico, \$269,382 for Kansas, \$35,141 for Oregon, and \$25,928 for Utah. The Commissioner reports that offsetting war claims have been presented, but not yet admitted, from the States of Wisconsin and Kansas.

Commissioner Blaine, after reciting the successive acts of Congress by which the collection of this direct tax in the insurrectionary States was suspended up to January 1, 1869, reports that no action on the subject has since been taken by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, but that, in his opinion, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized by existing laws to order the collection of the direct tax to be resumed in those States at any time and to be carried on to completion, unless Congress shall otherwise determine.

## Unpaid Taxes in the South.

The Commissioner also points out that under the law of 1862 the direct tax was made chargeable in the insurrectionary States upon the lands, the proportionate amounts to be collected from the owners thereof. "This act," he says, "provides that the direct tax charged against each parcel of land shall be a lien thereon until paid. That lien evidently remains upon each and every parcel of land in those States upon which the direct tax has not been paid."

[NOTE.—The States which adhered to the Union assumed to themselves the collection and payment of their respective apportionments of the total amount of the direct tax levied—viz., \$20,000,000.]

The amounts reported as still due from the eleven States referred to are about as follows: Virginia, \$256,000; North Carolina, \$190,000; South Carolina, \$153,600; Georgia, \$502,000; Alabama, \$329,000; Mississippi, \$343,000; Louisiana, \$71,000; Tennessee, \$288,000; Arkansas, \$108,000; Florida, \$71,000; Texas \$174,000.

Secretary Sherman in transmitting this report says: "There can be no doubt that the Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the duty of collecting this direct tax under the provisions of existing laws. To leave these portions uncollected will be an unconstitutional and inequitable discrimination against those States which have paid their respective quotas of the tax under the statute of 1861 and others."

The last legal suspension of the collection expired January 1, 1869. It remains for Congress to decide whether the collection shall proceed under the methods provided by Judge W. H. Hughes, of the United States court of this district (Kinney-Hall intermarriage case) as citizens of the State; and that there is no law of the United States to protect us from said abridgment and oppression; therefore, we recommend that we recommend to our race throughout the State to organize themselves into migration societies, for the purpose of leaving the State, provided our condition is not bettered by the authorities of the State.

A lengthy debate ensued, during which the question of emigration (as one of the speakers expressed it) "from the fair South of Virginia to a land abounding in grasshoppers" was discussed pro and con.

**AFRAID OF WOMEN.**—No city is so republican, not even New York, so awestruck by the progress of Washington, which has for years been the chosen field of the bold, dangerous, wholly unprincipled tribe. They can be counted by hundreds; they are of every sort and degree. They are in the departments, at the hotels, at the boarding houses—everywhere that a man can be found, seduced or frightened. Their missions are multifarious and their movements mysterious. They are seeking positions; they are lobbyists; they have, or their friends have, claims. They need personal, political, pecuniary assistance—indeed, all kinds, except the moral kind. Most of them are black mules. The widow Oliver was but one of many. They are so crafty and treacherous that public men of reputation or means are afraid of, and always on the alert against them. The late Salmon P. Chase would never, during his official life at the capital, see a woman he did not know intimately, except in the presence of witnesses. Many Congressmen, Senators, and other public men have also made it a rule to receive no visits from women alone.

Senator Chandler, though not noted for delicacy, is particularly careful on this point. So is Ben Butler, despite his audacity and recklessness. These and other public men refuse to see women except in the rooms, or houses, or anywhere, without third persons. The experience of others, if not their own, has made them wary and apprehensive. There are, doubtless, many men not afraid of any man. We question if there be any man not afraid of women. If there be, he has surely never been in Washington.—N. Y. Times.

**SINGULAR ACCIDENT TO A CANAL BOAT.**—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the canal steamer Star No. 1, owned by John Sather, lying empty at the river wharf awaiting a cargo, broke loose from the moorings and drifted down the river to the dam, nearly half a mile, and ran upon the breastwork. The jarawoke the crew, sleeping in the cabin, and they rushed out to find one half the boat projecting over the dam and the bow hanging in mid air. As the craft was stuck fast there was no danger except that she might break in half, but fortunately none of her timbers gave away. Steam was gotten up and a vigorous "backing water" commenced, but without avail. During the morning the steamer Star No. 2 came to the rescue and after hard work succeeded in pulling the New Era out of her perilous position unhurt. News of the accident spread over the town and a crowd of several hundred people witnessed the Star No. 1's zigzag feat.

The most curious part of the accident was the fact the New Era drifted safely down the river past boats, and escaped collision with the pier of the Virginia bridge. It is stated, however, that the weight of the machinery in the stern kept her in the middle of the current. She certainly struck nothing during her trip, so that even the crew would have been awakened, to Cumberland News.

**WOMEN'S INFLUENCE ON SOCIAL LIFE.**—Men, as a rule, are easily attracted to a beautiful face, but still it is an internal beauty of character by which a woman can exert the greatest amount of influence. A true minded man, thought at first enamored by the glare of personal beauty, will soon feel the hollowiness of his charms when he discovers the lack of beauty in the mind. Inestimably great is the influence a sweet minded woman may wield over those around her. It is to her that her friends would come in seasons of sorrow or sickness for help and support—one soothing touch of her kindly hand would work wonders on the feverish child, a few words from her lips in the ear of a screaming sister would make her calm and free from grief which is howling in the heart of the child in anguish. The husband comes home, worn out with the pressure of business and feeling irritable with the world in general; but when he enters the bright room, his slippers placed by loving hands in readiness, and meets his wife's smiling face, he succumbs in a moment to the soothing influence, which act as the balm of Gilead on his wounded spirits, that are wearied with combat with the stern realities of life. The rough school boy flies in a rage from the tuition of his companions to find solace in his mother's smile; the little one, full of grief with its own large trouble, finds a heaven of rest on its mother's breast, and so one might go on with instances of the influence a sweet minded woman has in the social life with which she is connected.—St. James Magazine.

**CHILDHOOD.**—Let these tales of the miseries of childhood that will. I never knew misery in infancy and was to him that makes the glad heart of infancy said! He sees the future heart of promise, he is making that woful which God intended to be glad as the angels in heaven. The wisest and the best of men, let them have grown great, and learned, honorable as they might, have always looked back to the shining days of their early youth, ere care had mired its feet in the load of sorrow; more! "Man is a being that must be a young one; object; the boy in the country has a thousand objects of beauty and curiosity to call forth his attention and ardent spirit, and he is happy as the day is long, at the same time that he is laying up store of strength and health for years of care and grave duties as he grows up. Ah! these were the times. After years we may be successful and even glorious; we may acquire distinction, and dispense good and relieve genuine hours; we may grasp power and dwell in the very lap of riches, but there never will come flowers like those then gathered; pleasures so pure and exquisite as those then enjoyed; never such sunshine, never such beauties in air and earth, in thicker and wood and water—never anything so like Heaven—thick Heaven itself is reached.—Wm. Howells.

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The amounts reported as still due from the eleven States referred to are about as follows: Virginia, \$256,000; North Carolina, \$190,000; South Carolina, \$153,600; Georgia, \$502,000; Alabama, \$329,000; Mississippi, \$343,000; Louisiana, \$71,000; Tennessee, \$288,000; Arkansas, \$108,000; Florida, \$71,000; Texas \$174,000.

Secretary Sherman in transmitting this report says: "There can be no doubt that the Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the duty of collecting this direct tax under the provisions of existing laws. To leave these portions uncollected will be an unconstitutional and inequitable discrimination against those States which have paid their respective quotas of the tax under the statute of 1861 and others."

The last legal suspension of the collection expired January 1, 1869. It remains for Congress to decide whether the collection shall proceed under the methods provided by Judge W. H. Hughes, of the United States court of this district (Kinney-Hall intermarriage case) as citizens of the State; and that there is no law of the United States to protect us from said abridgment and oppression; therefore, we recommend that we recommend to our race throughout the State to organize themselves into migration societies, for the purpose of leaving the State, provided our condition is not bettered by the authorities of the State.

A lengthy debate ensued, during which the question of emigration (as one of the speakers expressed it) "from the fair South of Virginia to a land abounding in grasshoppers" was discussed pro and con.

**AFRAID OF WOMEN.**—No city is so republican, not even New York, so awestruck by the progress of Washington, which has for years been the chosen field of the bold, dangerous, wholly unprincipled tribe. They can be counted by hundreds; they are of every sort and degree. They are in the departments, at the hotels, at the boarding houses—everywhere that a man can be found, seduced or frightened. Their missions are multifarious and their movements mysterious. They are seeking positions; they are lobbyists; they have, or their friends have, claims. They need personal, political, pecuniary assistance—indeed, all kinds, except the moral kind. Most of them are black mules. The widow Oliver was but one of many. They are so crafty and treacherous that public men of reputation or means are afraid of, and always on the alert against them. The late Salmon P. Chase would never, during his official life at the capital, see a woman he did not know intimately, except in the presence of witnesses. Many Congressmen, Senators, and other public men have also made it a rule to receive no visits from women alone.

Senator Chandler, though not noted for delicacy, is particularly careful on this point. So is Ben Butler